How and When to Plant Seeds to Insure Good Crops-A Raspberry of Promise. Some Points About the Way a Garden Should be Situated.

The vegetable garden ought never to be in an orchard, or have trees or shrubs within it, for best results. The vegetable garden on a farm should be placed, when practicable, so as to be easily reached from the barn, to facilitate house cultivation. A gentle inclination to the south and east is the warmest, will give the earliest vegetables, and be best for corn, melous, tomatoes, etc., but it suffers more from a spring or early fall frost, because of receiving the direct rays of the morning sun. An inclination to the north and west is later, suffers less in a drought, and is the best for peas, cabbage, lettuce, etc. So it is an advantage in a large garden to have both these exposures, but for small gardens a gentle inclination to the south and east or a level surface is the best.

The arrangement of a small garden, when most or all of the work is done by hand, is a matter of taste, but on the farm it is quite important to have the garden so arranged that most of the work can be done by horse power.

Golden Queen Raspberry.

Numbered with new varieties of fruit prominent the present season among fruit growers everywhere that raspberries can be raised is the Golden Queen. This is supposed to be a seed of the Cuthbert. The claims made for it are that, while hardy and therefore adapted to the northern states, it also finds favor at the south. where heretofore only the Black Caps have succeeded well, the heat being too great for the red varieties. Flattering reports, it is claimed, have been received from Maine and Minnesota to Florida, Louisiana and Texas.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

Vick describes this berry as of large size and good quality and golden yellow in color. The canes are said to be strong and productive. Mr. Theo. F. Baker, formerly president of the New Jersey Horticultural society, expresses himself as pleased with the Golden Queen, which he has found will bear transportation with the best of the raspberries. J. T. Lovett claims that it bears draught admirably, and produces fruit in abundance. It seems to be sufficiently promising to justify a trial, at least on a small scale

How and When to Plant Seeds.

The first important step taken toward the cultivation of a crop is the obtaining of good seed. Next come considerations of soil and depth of planting. The temperature and moisture of the ground have more to do with the successes and failures yearly recorded than is generally acted Wheat and barley, for instance, while they struggle through the ground at the extreme temperatures of 41 degrees and 100 degrees, germinate most rapidly, other conditions being equal, at about 84 degrees. Corn does best at say 90 degrees, though it will germinate at from 50 to 115 degrees. The squash bean and peaall germinate quickly at about the same temperature as that given for corn. Clover seed often fails because sown at a time of insufficient moisture, while millet, for instance, under similar conditions of dryness will secure a good catch. Every one who plants at all understands

that the size of the seed has much to do with the depth of covering required, and farmers with one accord place corn deeper than the smail grains, and the san grains deeper than the grasses, but all farmers do not vary these respective depths to suit the different soils into which the seed are placed, and yet it requires only a moment's consideration to see that a heavy soil which lies close to the seed tail, as shown in the cut. admits of slighter covering than a shifting, sandy one. Many interesting experiments have been made from time to time in testing the germinating powers of seed under different depths of covering. In a table prepared by Professor Petri, showing the germination of wheat at certain depths in the ground, it appears that about threefourths of the seed planted will come up at a depth of three inches, and nearly all at from one to two inches.

These and similar facts point to the importance of every planter's acquainting himself with the requirements of the seeds to be planted, and regulating time and depth of sowing to suit the same. They also explain many failures which have in their endeavors for a good, pure article.

Drill Planting-Shallow Cultivation.

It is nineteen years since Mr. E. S. Carman first began the advocacy of planting corn in drills instead of hills; of sowing fertilizers on the surface and merely harrowing them in; of surface cultivationthat is, shallow cultivation; and of keeping the land as level as possible-that is, not hilling up. There were then, as indeed there were many years previously, advocates of one or the other of these methods, but none who favored all simultaneously.

At the present time there are many progressive farmers who have tried this method, and few, if any, of them would return to the old way, viz : plowing under the manure, planting in hill, hilling up and deep cultivation, until the corn is harvested.

Mr. Carman also says: All farmers who have planted corn very early know that after the plants sprout and have grown two or three inches there usually comes a cold spell, and the plants stop growing and often assume a yellow, sickly appearance. Is this due, as is generally supposed, to the cold weather altogether, or to the fact that nitrification ceases? If inquiring farmers would sow a little nitrate of soda upon a small portion of the field when planting, thus supplying nitrogen in an immediately available form, it might appear that the "standstill" was due rather to a deficiency of nitrogenous food than to the cool

Age of Seeds.

Corn will keep well on the cob, if it was properly dried, for several years longer than when shelled. In buying seed corn, ity is superior.

if shelled, select if possible that which is only one year old. Some seeds are never to be depended on when more than one year old, as parsnips, onions and leeks; but if kept properly in an atmosphere of even temperature and humidity, most are good for a lorger time. Among those safe for only two years may be named all kinds of pens and beans, egg plant, carrot, sage, saisify, spinach, peppers and most of the grasses, while parsley, lettuce, asparagus, radish, etc., may be relied on at three years old, and celery, turnip, cabbage and cauliflower for at least four years. Squash, tomatoes, beets, melons, pumpkins and cucumbers retain their vitality from five

Manures for Garden Purposes.

For garden purposes there is nothing better than well rotted stable manure, with which tobacco stems, bones, leaves or any refuse vegetable or animal matter may be composted with advantage. This should be plowed in unless the soil is quite sandy and the manure very fine, when it may be applied on the surface, and simply harrowed or raked in. Plaster, salt, wood ashes, guano, ground bone, all

are valuable and can be used to advantage in connection with the stable manure. Plaster should not be applied until the plants are well up. Ashes and salt should not be mixed with the other manures, and may be sown broadcast and raked in just before planting. Guano, ground bone and superphosphate give better results if one-half is sown broadcast at planting and the balance when the vegetables are half grown. In some cases sand, leached trouble commenced, and if one of these ashes and peat on clay soils, and clay and muck on sandy soils, will prove as valuable as manures. Occasionally a spot which has been used for a garden for many years will become unproductive in spite of liberal manurings. We know of no other remedy than to abandon it for a garden, seed down to clover and allow it to remain two years, when it may be plowed under, and the garden will be found to have regained its original fertility.

#### Oat or Wheat Straw.

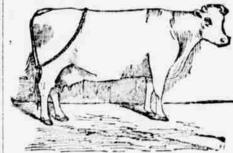
The question often arises among farmers as to the relative value of oat and wheat straw for feeding purposes. To make an accurate comparison between these straws it would be necessary that each kind should be cut at exactly the same stage of maturity, while in practice oats are usually cut at an earlier stage of ripeness than is wheat. Wheat straw in an average condition, according to the analysis of as high and from the fact of the hay all being cut an authority as Dr. Volckner, contains between 1 and 2 per cent, of fatty matter, from 2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogenous compounds, 4 to 6 per cent. of sugar and mucilaginous matter, soluble in water, and about 20 per cent, of fiber in a sufficiently soft state to yield to the action of digestive liquids. Out straw was found to be somewhat similar in composition as far as the proportions of oil and nitro-genous compounds are concerned, but it Price 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. contained more sugar and extractive matter and a much larger proportion of digestible fiber. While in the case of wheat straw rather more than one-fourth of the total fiber is digestible, in the case of oat straw considerably more than one-half of than all the physicians.-Larry Grant. the fiber is soluble. Out straw, then, as a rule, is superior in feeding value, because the bush. it contains a much larger proportion of digestible fat forming and heat producing properties.—World.

#### Transplanting Native Trees.

Nursery grown trees give, as a rule, to the influence of Swift's Specific. better satisfaction than do those taken up | Needles were invented in 1545, and some from their native localities. This is prin- men haven't learned to thread them yet. cipally owing to the fact that the roots of | S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and it is an eight is two more than the exact number. plants growing wild extend further from antidote to all vegetable and mineral the stems than those raised in nurseries, poison. Thousands have tested it. where they have been once or oftener transplanted. Yet, with a little extra sin," said the wise and sweet hearted care, native trees may be transplanted woman who was the mother of Goethe. successfully. The American Agriculturist | A gentleman in Montgomery, Ala., took advises that specimens growing in dry and S. S. S. to cure an ulcer, and affirms that it open situations should be selected. As cured him of incipient consumption also. many and as much of the roots, especially the fine, fibrous ones, that can be dug up temperance folks. They can use alcohol should be preserved, and care must be or leave it out, as suits them best. taken not to expose these to the sun and winds more than is unavoidable. The change. No, it is generally accepting. tops have to be cut back severely, removing one-half or two-thirds of all the branches, and this is best done before for them. One on Contagious Blood planting the trees. The holes should have been dug previously, and whenever practicable the trees should be taken up and planted on a cloudy or damp day.

# A Cow's Tail While Milking.

The Country Gentleman, is to provide a rope strap long enough to pass over the animal's hips and hang down over her



TYING DOWN A COW'S TAIL.

The rope may be ever so old, as strength is not needed, but should be three inches been laid to the quality of the seed; but or more in circumference, as it must have this should not lessen the zeal of farmers | weight. It can be changed from cow to cow as fast as you can walk.

# Cause of Barren Vines.

Professor Augur, who has made a study of questions pertaining to the physiology of plants, explains the chief cause of barrenness of some wild vines to be unsexuality. In some cases the anthers are defective, with a good stigma, in which case planting a fertile vine which is perfect in bloom and that is bisexual, like the Concord, will induce full productiveness by cross fertilization; if, as is sometimes the case, the stigma is defective, the fertile male pollen will be wholly inoperative and no influence of culture or pruning will reach the case with any certainty, and the vine had better be abandoned and

# Facts of General Interest.

Cattle have suffered terribly in Mon-

The fruit trade of Boston asks for cheap fruit baskets which need not be returned. The average in sugar cane has been

much increased in Louisiana. It is claimed for the Industry gooseberry that it will not mildew.

The product of canned fruit in 1886 was much greater than ever before.

The prevailing idea is that the wool clip of 1886 is as much as 10 per cent.

There are 113 farmers in the Connecticut legislature.

A recent estimate places the cotton crop of the year at 6,640,000 bales. The qualAbortion Among Cattle

A subscriber, residing in Dakota, writes that out of some ten two year-old high grade Short-horn heifers to come in this spring, six of them have aborted. One he lost, the other five are alive, but he thinks they will be of but little if any service to him for the year. He wants to know the cause of such fatality. We are unable to make positive answer to his question, but we commend the following, clipped from the Iowa Homestead, to our correspondent and all others interested:

"As the subject of abortion in cows is be ing discussed, I will give my experience. January, I lost nine calves in that way, and smutted, and I wrote to Dr. Salmon, D. C., about the effects of smut on cattle. Here

is his reply: 'This trouble has often been attributed to smut in corn, but I doubt if this is very often the cause. Smut contains in small quantities poisons closely resembling those und in ergot; but it is not nearly so active and sometimes lacks them entirely. It smut were the cause of the trouble, and the corn in your section was all bady smutted. I should expect that the herds of others

living in the locality would also be affected 'To determine the cause in any particular case, it is always necessary to make a careful investigation of the history and surroundings of the animals.

'I generally inquire first, it any new stock were purchased shortly before the new cows was first to abort; also if the bull used in the herd had been serving cows which and previously aborted.

'The majority of outbreaks of abortion I find to be introduced from other herds where the same trouble has been in existence, though in some instances it is undoubtedly caused by accidents or by the character of the food.

'I will say that previous to turning into the stalks the cows had been running on blue grass pasture with good running water; the bull had not, to my knowledge, served cows that had previously aborted; feed and care was the same as I had always given them, the cows were in good condition, two of the calves were alive when dropped, but died soon after. I am not yet convinced that the first cause was the smut in the corn. I examined, and had several neighbors examine my hay for ergot, but could discover nothing of the kind early, I do not think it was ergoted."

From Hon. E. L. Freeman, editor of Weekly Visitor, Centrel Falls, R. I.—Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer has been used by myself personally and in my family with most satisfactory results. I regard it as the best medicine for the purposes for which it is recommended with which I am

#### Facts Worth Knowing.

Home rulers-Women. Swift's Specific is a medicine that has done more to relieve suffering humanity A bird on the toast is worth eighteen in

Cancer is the worst form of blood poison, but Swift's Specific has conquered cancer. A court house-The home of marriageable daughters.

The worst cases of scrofula have yielded

"He who laughs can commit no deadly

S S. S. in dry powder form will suit all "Is marriage declining?" asks an ex-

The Swift Specific Company have two books they mail free to all who may apply Pcisons and the other on Blood and Skin Diseases. Send for them.

People ask what is good for a cough or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, A good way to keep a cow's tail still contains the good qualities of all the best while milking, says a correspondent in cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troub les. Sold by E. Y. Griggs in 50 cent and \$1 bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children.

> It is now rumored that President Cleve land will soon make public his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. By so doing he would show his wisdom.-Springfield Republican.

The President is not likely to take the advice of Republicans whose great fear is that he will be a candidate in 1888. It is us-less, however, for the opposition to shiver on the ragged edge of anxiety-they may as well become resigned at once. Grover Cleveland will be renominated and re-elected, and will give the country another four years of honest and economical 4s feet above the ground, through a 6 luch government.-Toledo Bee.

all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troub. As 1,000 cubic feet of gas require for their les. It is a perfect tonic, appetiser, blood production tifty pounds of soft roal, it fol purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial lows that the heat daily generated at this diseases. Price 50 cents, of E. Y. Griggs.

# Vicinity Items.

One hundred and ten negroes have been to the coal mines near Peoria, to fill the places of strikers. James Donnelly, of Streator, was re-

cently sentenced to sixty days in the counto jail for bad conduct, but it was suspended on his promise of good behavior. He in comparatively small areas. The region broke loose again the other day and will in which gas has been discovered is prachave to serve out his sentence.

Warren McGarigle, Warden Norvell, of Driscoll of the Chicago Phamacentical Co. are in or near coal regions. and James T. Connelly of Chicago, have been indicted and are under arrest for conalleged "boodlers" promptly gave bail.

A law will be passed by the legislature of this state, forbidding the killing of a tremendous rush. prairie chickens, pheasants or quails, for a period of from three to five years.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds. safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scaldy, of Connecticut, made a bicycling trip that in burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction Pacific coast, made about sixty notes per day cents. Sold by E. Y. Griggs.

# YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

The making of short lived soap bubbles is an old pastime, with which all our readers Last winter in December, and first part of are doubtless familiar; but how many, we w wonder, know how to make bubbles that will from the fact of these being dropped soon last! Feeling very certain that few, if any, after I turned the stock into the fields, I at of our boys and girls understand the art, we tributed it to smut, as my corn was badly will tell them how, and at the same time teach them a short lesson in chemistry.



Most of the skillful devices invented by men may be traced to nature. The discoverer of each new appliance or mechanism understands that, after all, his idea was as old as the hills. The buhrstones of mills are another style of the molar teeth which grind all the grist that feeds men and beasts. The hoofs of horses are made of parallel plates like carriage springs. The finest file of human manufacture is a rough affair compared with the Dutch rush used by cabinet makers. The jaws of the turtle and tortoise are natural seissors. The squirrel carries chisels in his mouth, and the hippopotamus is provided

Eggs in the Bush.

This game is an improvement upon the one called "odd or even." Dick asks Tom to great the number of "eggs in the bush"—that is, the number of marbles in his closed hand. If Tom can guess the right number he takes all; but if he is out in his reckoning he pays Dick as many marbles as will make up or leave the exact number. Suppose Dick has six marbles

Express Mail.

Goixo South.

Express Mail.

Goixo South.

Express Mail.

Goixo South.

Express Mail.

Suppose Mai exact number. Suppose Dick has six marbles in his hand; now, if Tom should guess either four or eight he would have to forfeit two marbles to Dick, because four is two less, and The players hold the "eggs in the bush" alter-

#### Facts About Gas Wells.

The use of natural gas as a fuel has, for some time, occupied the attention of scientists and capitalists, and it is quite time our young people should know how and where this gas is found.



A BURNING GAS WELL. The accompanying cut shows the fairning gas well which was discovered in Findley, O., something more than one year ago. Mr. Wright, in St. Nicholas, tells the following story about this well: The gas was conducted iron pape and when lighted the flame rose from 20 to 30 feet above the pipe, as shown in Most everything in this world is full of the picture. The noise of the escaping gas is deception. Few things are what they seem, like the roar of Niagara and has been heard at but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red a distance of five miles. The amount of gas Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It re-furnished by this well is enormous, one estistores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, and mate placing it at 40,000,000 cmbic feet per day. would be produced by the burning of 1,000 tons of soft coal.

The use of untural gas for fuel has rapadly increased of late years. The city of Pittsburg, Pa., now depends almost entirely upon natural gas for fuel. This gas, which arises from the decomposition of animal and vege table matter embedded in the rocks, has as yet been found in profitable quantities tically embraced in that portion of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains and the Cook Co. insane asylum, Edward Me. extending a very short distance into Onio, Donald, engineer of the hospital, Richard New York and West Virginia. All gas fields

Boring for natural gas is very like boring for oil in all its workings, but the after operaspiracy to swindle Cook county. The tions of pumping, etc., necessary to raise the oil, are not required, for if gas be present it comes up of its own free will, and comes with

The discovery of these fountains of gas prove the wonderful reserved stores of na-ture. The coal was formed long years ago, and now deep down in the earth have been struck these vast reservoirs of compressed gas.

George B. Thayer, son of ex Senator Thayer, guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 had no thrilling adventures and spent but

#### OTTAWA POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. AN INSTRUCTIVE STORY ABOUT A
BURNING GAS WELL.

An Easy Lesson in Chemistry Teaches
How to Make Fascinating Soap Bubbles that Will Last for Two or Three
Hours.

ARBIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

C., R. 1. 6 P. R. 1.

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Night mail. 8:00 P. M.

Southern mail. 11:00 A. M. 8:36 P. M.

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NEW TIME TABLE
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Vo. 10, Peru Accommodation
6. Kansas City Express. 10.55 A M 12. Ongaha, Peoria & St. Paul Express. 11.20 A W 8. Davenport Accommodation 4.18 P M
<ul> <li>8, Davenport Accommodation 4.18 P M</li> </ul>
6, Kansas City Night Express 2.32 A V 4, Omaha & St. Paul Express 3.00 A B
Provide Comments a Manager and the comment
* 28 7.02 A W
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" 30 5.25 PM
to 2 Omana & St. Paul Night Express 1.35 A M
<ul> <li>5. Kansas City and Peerra Night Express. 2.05 A w</li> <li>7. Davenport Accommodation</li></ul>
" 11. Kansas City Express and Mail 3.07 P M
1. Omaha, Peoria & St. Paul Express 5.37 P
9, Peru Accommodation
** 29
" 23, 220 P 🛎
Nos. 9 and 10 arrive in Chicago at 10 a. M. and leave hicago at 4.45 r. M. daily (Sunday excepted).
Nos. 11 and 12 run daily, including Sundays.

Nos. 11 and 12 run daily, including Sundays.
No. 26 carries passengers from Geneseo to Ottawa.
No. 25 carries passengers between Jonet and La
Sahe, and No. 20 between La Salle and Joilet.
Nos. 23 and 28 carry passengers between Riue Islane
and La Salle.
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E. St. JOHN,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass Agt.
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TIME TABLE,

June 29th, 1886. Soap Bubbles.

The fascinating but evanescent soap bubble may be made to endure several hours if amateur chemists will observe the following directions: Dissolve one part, by weight, of pure white soap, cut into thin slices, in forty parts of water (distilled water is preferable) and filter. Mix two parts, by measure, of pure glycerme with one part of the filtered solution at a temperature of 66 degrees Fahrenheit, and after shaking together long and violently let stand twenty-four hours. Then filter and use in the delightful pastime of blowing bubbles.

B. B. E. C. Chicago... 10.80 6.30 10.89 6.10 28 1 West Aurora. 1 9.07 5.17 Fox Riv June 28 10.28 1 West Aurora. 1

Freight trains carrying bassengers leave Ottawa as follows: For Earl, 1.20 p.m.; for Aurora, 10.05 a.m.; Streator, 5.05 a.m., 5.05 p.m., and 10.05 a.m.; Morning train makes close connection a laarer for all points east and west.

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Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad On and after May 9, 1886, trains on the C. & A. R. R. pass Joliet as follows: mouth, and the hippopotanus is provided with adzes, which are constantly sharpened as they are worn. The carpenter's plane is found in the laws of a bse. The woodpecker has a powerful little triphammer.

| Mathematical Control of the control of t

> Illinois Central Railroad. GOING NORTH, FROM LA SALLE.

11:42 A. M. 9:58 P. M. 12:25 A. M. 3:17 A. M. 4:00 P. M. GOING SOUTH, FROM LASALLE. 5:44 A M 1:95 P. M 12:30 A M 9:40 A. M 16:45 P. M S. P. MOORE, Ticket Agent the Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

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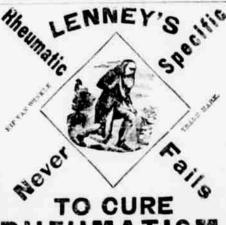
Good Connection.

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